

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

All Indiana voters should be addressed to the Boutelle Brothers, and communications intended for publication about be addressed to "Editor of Whig and Courier."

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President: William McKinley, of Ohio.

For Vice President: Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

For Governor: LLEWELLYN POWERS, of Michigan.

FOR ELECTORAL ELECTORS. For Electors at Large: JOHN P. HILL, of August, JOHN W. DODGE, of Michigan, First District—EDWIN PARSONS, of Indiana; E. McLEOD, of Second District—FRANCIS WOOD, of Indiana; ALBERT H. SAWYER, of CONGRESSMAN.

First District—NELSON DINGLEY, JR., of Michigan; Second District—SETH MICHIGAN, of Indiana; Third District—WILLIAM A. BOUTELLE, of Indiana.

County Nominations.

Senators: William Engel, of Indiana.

Alfred H. Dickey.

Charles R. Brown.

James H. Smith.

Judge of Probate: James H. Burgess.

County Treasurer: Henry H. Stigell.

County Commissioners: Louis C. Whalen.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican voters of the City of Bangor met at the polling place in their several wards on Tuesday evening, July 16, at seven o'clock P.M., to elect delegates to a caucus to nominate three candidates for the Legislature to be supported at the State election to be held in September. The polls will be kept open till eight o'clock. Each ward will be entitled to one delegate for every four votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1894, and an additional delegate for a fraction of fifteen or more votes. The several Wards will be entitled to the following delegates: Ward 1, two (2); Ward 2, one (1); Ward 3, ten (10); Ward 4, seven (7); Ward 5, eight (8); Ward 6, seven (7); and Ward 7, six (6).

Each Ward will organize with a Chairman and Secretary and at the closing of the polls will elect a committee of credentials of delegates elected to the State Hall of the State Committee, which will be in session at eight o'clock.

The delegates elected will assemble in City Hall at eight thirty o'clock the same evening and proceed to nominate the three candidates for the Legislature.

ISAIAH K. STEPHENSON, W. H. PALMER, Chairman.

Secy. pro tem.

Bangor July 16, '96.

Facts of Record.

Some strange ideas advanced in opposition to the new caucus system adopted by the Republican City Committee. A good deal is said about "ring rule" but when such statements are analyzed it appears that the "ring" objected to is really composed of the Republican voters.

For instances it is argued that under the terms of the new wards three, four and five, the wards in which the "ring" is strongest, would have a majority in the delegate convention and would therefore name the candidate for Mayor and the candidates for the Legislature.

Now under the terms of the new rules for the nomination of candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, the number of delegates to which each ward is entitled is based on the Republican vote in the several wards for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1894.

In the election of that year Bangor gave the Republican candidate for Governor a majority over his Democratic competitor of 936. Wards three, four and five now dominate as dominated by the "ring" furnished a 771 majority in a total of 9745. That is to say the Republican "ring" which in this case is simply another name for the Republican voters furnished in the wards named a little more than three-quarters of the total majority of the whole city. Take another illustration. In the election last spring Mayor Bell's majority over his Democratic competitor was 1106. His majority in wards three, four and five was 777 or more than two-thirds of the total majority in this city, notwithstanding the alleged claim that these wards are dominated by the "anti-Bellites."

This being a matter of record will be seen that the talk of "ring rule" is a perfect boomerang for those who are responsible for it. It is simply a question of mathematics. Wards three, four and five will exercise in the delegate convention a degree of influence based absolutely on the influence of said wards in the election of 1894. In other words the new form of caucus places in the hands of the majority of the Republican voters the choice of their candidates. This was exactly the aim of the promoters of the new system, to which was added a desire to get rid of the unwieldy crowd always to be found in a hotly contested general caucus.

It is also argued that the question should be presented to a general caucus, but the same objection raised against the general caucus itself is the objection to this course. The ball would be packed to the doors and it would be absolutely impossible to tell who had a right to participate in the decision of the question. Democrats as well as Republicans could add voice to just as they have done for years past when there has been an exciting contest in the Republican caucus. We remember away back in the eighties when there was a contest over the nomination of a Republican candidate for Mayor, it was charged on both sides that Democrats had participated in the caucus. More than this many Republicans could not be induced to go into another general caucus and subject themselves to all the discontents experienced last spring.

The decision of the question was there left to the City Committee which has full authority in the matter. A memorial signed by over six hundred Republican voters was presented to the committee while the protest was confined to a letter written by a single individual. The committee voted four to three in favor of the change, and the very men who have been advocating a rotary rule are now in revolt against the very rule which they themselves have so often invoked. The opponents to the change are not consistent and the arguments advanced simply rebound against themselves. That the system is a just and fair one is simply advocated by the facts and figures given above.

Rhetoric and Repudiation.

The New York Tribune says: Here it is—the repudiation plank of the Chicago platform. The candidates who stand upon it merely proclaim that it exactly expresses their feelings and purposes.

"We demand the free and unrestricted sale of books, newspapers, and all other publications at the present legal rate of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other person. We demand that the same shall be a full, and indeed, equality with all other goods and services, and we further demand that the same shall be of any kind or description."

"We demand that the same shall be of any kind or description."

Boy declared that the upholders of the gold standard should "not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns;" but he insists on pressing into the hand of labor a fifty-three-cent dollar. He declared that the defenders of the public credit should "not encryst manumis upon a cross of gold;" but he promises to give the United States a thief for the world to execute.

Unfounded Objection.

We publish this morning a communication from Senator Engel in which he expresses more fully his opposition to the new system of ward primaries recently stated in the Commercial. Now of course no one expects that it would be possible to formulate a system of voting concerning which objections of more or less weight could not be raised, but the objection cited by Senator Engel is not well founded.

Under the cult which will control the caucuses this year it is not a majority of the ward that will elect candidates, but a majority of the Republicans in all of the wards, the wards having the largest Republican vote exercising the greater degree of influence in the delegate convention. Now he argues out a possible vote in four wards, but carefully eliminates from his calculations the Republicans who can vote in the other three. In the year in which he cites there was no active effort made against him in his own ward where he received a majority of 191. In the other three wards mentioned he was beaten by a narrow majority and subtracting the total majorities in these wards from his 191 in Ward Three he figures that while he still had left in these wards a majority on the total vote had been voting under the new delegate system the four wards would have elected delegates opposed to him, 16 to 10.

But why stop with the four wards? It is true that four is a majority of seven, but as we said before the majority of wards does not determine the result in the case where the delegates are apportioned equally among the wards. He leaves nine-tenths of the total number of delegates to be elected entirely out of his calculation, to be entirely accurate nineteen.

There is no occasion for any juggling with figures in discussing this question.

The purpose of the change is to place the selection of candidates as nearly as possible in the hands of the Republicans who elect them. That this is accomplished by the new system with the greatest possible degree of fairness is shown by the figures given in another place. We do not agree with Mr. Engel at all in his argument in favor of a direct vote in wards.

This would clearly give opportunity for packing Democratic wards so that in the general result wards that usually return a Democratic majority would exercise as much or more influence than wards giving a Republican majority on election day.

It may be a good that this is a reliance on the ward primary system. With the delegates apportioned in accordance with the Republican vote, however, as is done under the new form of call, the incentive is not so great as the number of delegates is fixed and no matter how large a vote is secured by packing the caucus the result cannot be changed as regards the influence in the ward shall exercise in determining the result. In Ward One, for instance, two delegates will be elected and if the polling place is crowded by Democrats to the door the influence of the ward cannot be increased.

We publish the opinion of Senator Engel in full, but do not think the reader will arrive at the conclusion that he has weakened the arguments in favor of the new system. He might as well argue against the entire system of electing a President of the United States by delegates known as Presidential Electors instead of a direct vote of the people.

The election last spring Mayor Bell's majority over his Democratic competitor was 1106. His majority in wards three, four and five was 777 or more than two-thirds of the total majority in this city, notwithstanding the alleged claim that these wards are dominated by the "anti-Bellites."

This being a matter of record will be seen that the talk of "ring rule" is a perfect boomerang for those who are responsible for it. It is simply a question of mathematics. Wards three, four and five will exercise in the delegate convention a degree of influence based absolutely on the influence of said wards in the election of 1894. In other words the new form of caucus places in the hands of the majority of the Republican voters the choice of their candidates.

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THE POPULIST.

Van's Name Chosen in South Dakota State Convention.

July 15.—The People's Convention met here yesterday and was appointed to confer with the other state convention from the silver river district to the convention to be held in the coming week. The platform committee agreed to the platform committee and for the Republicans and for the Democrats to be the platform committee.

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BREWER LOCALS.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

Mr. A. H. Haun has returned from with friends in Canada.

Mr. Nathan Swett, of the C. P. R., is at his home in this city for a few days.

Mr. White and daughter, Miss Annie White, leave this week for Vermont on a visit.

Mr. J. A. Walls and Miss Isabelle Walls went to Rockland yesterday for a visit.

Mr. Henry Sparks has been on a short visit to Bath, returning home yesterday.

A report of the special meeting of the city council held last evening will be on another page of this issue.

Mr. John Bates, night train dispatcher of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, has moved to this city to reside.

Schooner Kate Walker has discharged a cargo of coal at the Siletz wharf.

The schooner Iwah Bell is now discharging.

Mr. Charles Waters has returned home from a short trip to Massachusetts, where he accompanied the body of the late J. W. Goodrich to burial.

A large number of the members of the Baptist Sunday school of this city, and their friends participated in the Baptist excursion down river on steamer Siletz yesterday.

AN AFFAIR IN CUBA.

OF EX-PRESIDENT EZETA, OF SALVADOR.

THE WORLD-TO-MURDERER PLACED UNDER ARREST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—An attempt was made to assassinate Carlos Ezeta, ex-president of Salvador, yesterday afternoon at his hotel.

The ex-president was seated at a table with a few of his friends when Pedro Jimenez, a native of Salvador, entered the room and shot Ezeta in the back, his chair and the face. The ex-president sprang to his feet to resent the insult when Jimenez drew a revolver and laid it across Ezeta's chair, his presence of mind saving him from being shot in the head.

The opposition to the free exchange of silver is repudiated.

Philip, July 15.—Coy Cooke, the man who successfully placed millions of government bonds during the civil war, has died.

The ex-president denied that he was a member of the secret society.

Philip, July 15.—The world is

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UNAWARE OF THE BEAM IN HIS OWN EYE.

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